FOREIGN TRADE

Vol. VIII OTTAWA, OCTOBER 21, 1950 No. 199

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Foreign Trade is published weekly. The annual subscription is *One Dollar* for delivery in Canada and *$3.50* for delivery abroad. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All the subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of

RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. MACKENZIE
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 21, 1950

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Regular Features

COVER SUBJECT—Much interest, professional and otherwise, is shown each year in the display of Canadian bacon at the London Dairy Show, where another exhibit of Canadian produce will be on view next week, together with those from Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries. The 64th Annual Dairy Show will be held under the auspices of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. Canadian apples, cheese, eggs, honey and poultry will also be on display. British Board of Trade statistics indicate that 2,772,000 cwts of bacon were imported in 1949, of which 498,000 cwts were obtained from Canada. Imports in 1948 were 2,667,000 cwts, of which Canada furnished 1,871,000 cwts. *Photo by Maillard.*

Price 10 cents

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Economic Preparedness Essential Condition for Preserving Peace

Right Hon. C. D. Howe declares in Boston that difficulties can be minimized by pooling resources of Canada and United States, and by extending measure of co-operation between two countries—Experience gained during Second World War invaluable now—Healthy trade vital to world recovery.

ECONOMIC preparedness must go hand in hand with military preparedness, the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, declared in Boston, Mass., on October 16, during the course of an address at the Boston Conference on Distribution. More than guns and ammunition were required to stop the rising tide of communism, he said. Russia always said countries of the western world would eventually collapse from economic rather than from military weakness. That was what men in the Kremlin might be counting on in the present situation. It was possible that they might try to draw us out on more than one front in the hope that we might expend our energies and dissipate our resources to our own economic undoing. "That is why we must keep our economy strong, if we are to beat the enemy at his own game. It is not enough for us to strengthen our military defences at this time. Such action will help to prevent the outbreak of a general war, but we will have to do more than that if we are to win the peace. In the months ahead, we must move strongly and surely in a collective effort to strengthen our defences and to co-ordinate our activities on the military front. At the same time, we must carry on with our long-range programs for greater economic and social stability which, in the final analysis, can be the only firm basis for peace.

"The task of winning the economic war will not be an easy one," Mr. Howe continued. "If we are to maintain and develop our strength on the economic front, we will have to dovetail military requirements with essential civilian needs as effectively as possible, and at the same time avoid undue hardship in any one sector of the community. We will have to divert some of our productive facilities and expand others to meet our national and international commitments. We must make full use of our industrial potential by using our resources of materials and labour and capital equipment as efficiently as possible. In carrying out this program, we must keep strains and dislocations within the economy at a minimum. We will have to try to keep inflationary tendencies from getting out of hand. We will have to avoid excessive rises in costs and prices and wages. We will have to solve problems of transportation and distribution as well as those of production. And in doing all this we must keep the nation financially sound.

Changed Circumstances Affect Operations

"There are two factors that add to our difficulties at the present time. In the first place we are operating in a new set of circumstances. During the last war we were engaged in an all-out war effort, and everything in the economy was geared to that objective. Since the war, we have been working on a peacetime basis: getting back to normal on the home front, and in the international field, trying to put the world's political machinery in working order, to build up production in war-torn countries, and to re-establish normal channels of trade and commerce. The opening

of the Korean campaign marked the end of this peacetime phase. We are now in a period which is neither total war nor total peace, but a little of both. In such a period we can have neither the regimentation nor the full control that we associate with a state of war nor can we have the degree of freedom that is possible under a peacetime regime. It, therefore, becomes the responsibility of all of us as individuals and as responsible officials in business and industry to do everything we can to prevent undue waste, to avoid hoarding, and to use our resources and energies as efficiently as possible. It becomes the responsibility of governments to co-ordinate national policies to take care of both civilian and military needs without jeopardizing our economic future.

"The second difficulty that Canada shares with the United States comes from imposing an expanded armament program on an economy that is already operating close to capacity. Right now there is not a great deal of slack to meet new demands for labour and materials and additional plant capacity. Nevertheless, on reviewing the sitution in Canada, I feel sure that we can handle our present defence program without a major re-alignment of our industrial and business activities. It will, of course, require certain regional and local adjustments and changes within certain industries. Rising prices, speculation and supply shortages are some of the dangers that will have to be watched.

Pooling of Resources Urged

"I think the best way in which we can minimize these difficulties is by pooling our resources and extending the co-operation between our two countries to cover matters other than those of purely military significance. It is perhaps inevitable in these decisive days of the Korean campaign that we should be putting most of our energies into defence against armed aggression. We have already made a good deal of progress along these lines. Right now Canadians and Americans are working as a team to standardize our military operations, to make plans for industrial mobilization, and to set up machinery for closer integration in the production of armaments. I think we can and should do more than this. Economically, our two economies have never been stronger. Our experience in the last war proved the value of co-operation in winning a military victory. With our joint resources and our combined industrial potential, we can build on this continent a strong North American economy that will be a bulwark against oppression in all its forms.

"At this point I should like to say something about Canada's contribution to the material strength of this continent. I feel I am perhaps justified in making this digression, for even we who live in Canada find it hard to grasp the extent to which our country has grown in power and potential in the last few years.

"In Canada, we have lifted a corner of the overburden and glimpsed vast reserves of valuable new resources. We have drilled a few small holes in our earth and found great underground oceans of new energy. We have tried our hands and our skills at new works, and found we could hold our own with any industrial nation. We have explored new scientific frontiers and opened up new vistas. As yet the potentialities of our future are only beginning to dawn on us and we are beginning to realize that if there are any limitations to our progress, it will not be of nature's but of man's own making.

"Canada is a country richly endowed in natural resources and an important supplier of a large number of basic materials essential not only in war but also in peace. Not only can we supply large quantities of strategic metals, lumber, and foodstuffs, but in many respects our resources

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are complementary to those of the United States. Our northern half of the continent is rich in hydro-electric power; your half in coal and oil. In lumber we have an abundance of softwoods; you have the hardwoods. In other forest industries, in agriculture, and more recently in manufacturing, there is a similar broad balancing of resources and productive possibilities.

"But still more important from the standpoint of economic co-operation are the recently-discovered reserves of two highly essential commodities; oil, in Alberta, and iron ore deposits, on the Quebec-Labrador border. Present rates of consumption for oil and iron are already high, and the demand for both these products will rise sharply as defence production plans get into full swing. The advantages of alternate sources of supply for Texas oil and Mesabi iron right here within our our continent are only too obvious in times like these when strategic considerations are of the utmost importance.

"On the industrial front, Canada has advanced tremendously since Americans and Canadians sat down together early in the last war to discuss plans for integrating our two economies in the interests of efficiency and increased production. The way in which Canadian industry was expanded and diversified to meet wartime requirements, and the record of our achievements in this field is an old story by now. Canada emerged from the last war with greater managerial skill and with a better-trained labour force. We have proved our capacity to manufacture entirely new products, to adapt our techniques to meet different standards, and to increase our production on a competitive basis. In short, Canada had become a major industrial nation. Since the war we have spent many millions of dollars each year improving, expanding and modernizing our productive facilities, a program long overdue as a result of depression as well as war. Our industrial potential today is greater than at any time in our history. In manpower and in skills, in plant and in equipment, in resources and in resourcefulness, Canada is in a position to make a valuable contribution, not only to industrial mobilization for military preparedness, but to long-term economic growth and development.

Background of Experience Invaluable

"In making full use of our North American potential through greater economic co-operation between our two countries, we have a substantial background of experience on which to draw. Prior to 1939, there was very little machinery for this kind of co-operation. This became apparent early in the last war, when both military and production programs tended to become separate and distinct. The Joint Defence Board was the answer to the first problem; the Hyde Park Agreement to the second. This agreement recognized the complementary nature of our two economies. It set out the principle that each country should specialize in the production of items it could produce best, and that production plans should be co-ordinated. Here was the basic policy used in developing our wartime economic co-operation. Through boards and committees, by frequent consultation together, we were able to iron out our difficulties and get on with the job. Once again, Canadians and Americans will be facing problems of priorities, allocations, production schedules and conservation. I am sure that, if we approach these problems with the same common sense and understanding we showed before, we will be able to cut red tape and reach practical solutions as we did in the past.

"It is because we have this experience behind us that I believe we can extend our co-operative efforts to cover matters which have important peacetime significance and which in the long run will help us to win the economic war. I am thinking of such an essential project as the St.

Lawrence Seaway; a project in which both Canada and the United States have a mutual interest. By making full use of our Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system for both navigation and power, industry and commerce in both countries will benefit. Cheap transportation combined with cheap power will bring industrial expansion to the immediate area served, and indirect benefits will spread throughout the North American economy. Not only will the scheme provide power that is urgently needed. It will enable Labrador ore to move to the steel mills of the Great Lakes region via an easily-defended route. In wartime, it would permit additional supplies of oil to reach eastern centres should more vulnerable sources of supply be cut off.

Healthy Trade Vital to World Recovery

"We can also add to our economic strength through closer co-operation in the field of trade. Here again our common purposes can help us, for the United States, like Canada, recognizes the importance of international trade in world recovery, and is taking an active part in efforts to increase the volume of goods moving between countries. Canada has never been able to adopt an isolationist attitude in trade matters.

"It is important that we should carry over our experience in voluntary partnership and mutual understanding into the broader field of international relationship. With our joint resources and common purposes, I feel that the people of this continent have a special responsibility in helping to develop greater economic stability and unity among the free nations of the world. We have already made progress towards this goal. With the aid of such far-sighted constructive measures as the Marshall Plan, the first phase of postwar economic recovery has been weathered. In Europe, most of the physical destruction of war has been made good and production has now reached a level that leaves a margin for capital investment as well as export. Financially, too, there has been marked improvement. But we are not out of the woods yet. We have still to solve the problem of a balanced development in world production, trade, and consumption. And the impact of an expanding armament program is going to add further complications at this time.

"Because of the difficulties and because of present emphasis on military preparedness, there will be a tendency to thrust into the background some of the constructive programs that are usually associated with more peaceful times. I am thinking particularly of international measures for promoting world trade. Some of these are only now in the initial stages of operation; others are still in the planning stage. I think it would be a great pity if the vision and thought and energy that have gone into G.A.T.T. and I.T.O. and the President's Point IV program were to be lost through indifference or half-hearted support at this time.

Simplified Customs Procedures Essential

"That is why I am glad we went ahead with the Torquay negotiations. Not only is this another forward step in removing trade barriers, but it will have an anti-inflationary effect by helping to hold down prices throughout the world. However, the effectiveness of the Torquay tariff reductions will depend to a large extent on more simplified customs procedures than are in effect at the present time.

"In bringing these remarks to a close, I would like to point out once more that we can only win the struggle against aggression by keeping our long-range objectives before us. It is possible that the military re-armament program may go on for a long time, especially if the Kremlin decides to by-pass an all-out shooting war and concentrate instead on

economic warfare. That is why we must co-ordinate our immediate defence needs with economic preparedness and peacetime planning. Economic defeat would be as disastrous from our point of view as military defeat.

"Let us, therefore, safeguard our economy by striking a balance between military and civilian needs. Let us work together as partners in building up a strong North American economy, recognizing our common purposes and our individual differences. Let us join forces in the larger fellowship of democratic nations to strengthen our military and economic defences. Through our collective efforts, we shall overcome the destructive influences of communism and lay the foundations for a happier and more prosperous world."

Detroit Plans Industries Fair in 1952

Detroit, September 25, 1950—(FTS)—The "Detroit International Industries Fair" will be held here from June 27 to July, 1952, in the Michigan State Fair Grounds.

United States Terminates Trade Agreement with Mexico

Termination on December 31, 1950, of a trade agreement concluded between the United States and Mexico in 1942, will result in the reversion to higher rates of duty, previously in effect, of certain items imported by the United States and included in this agreement. Items of interest to Canadian exporters to the United States, on which the rates of duty will be increased on January 1, 1951, include:

Par. No.		Present Rate of Duty	Rate of duty effective Jan. 1, 1951
1*	Naphthenic acid	12½% ad val.	25% ad val.
90	Turpentine, gum and spirits of	2½% ad val.	5% ad val.
207*	Fluorspar, containing more than 97% of calcium fluoride:	$4.20 per ton	$5.60 per ton
339*	Household utensils and hollow or flatware, of tin or tinplate	22½% ad val.	40% ad val.
391*	Lead-bearing ores, flue dust and mattes	¾c per lb. on lead content	1½c per lb. on lead content
392*	Lead in pigs, bars, etc.	1$\frac{1}{16}$c per lb. on lead content	2⅛c per lb. on lead content
407*	Wooden packing boxes (empty) and packing-box shooks	7½% ad val.	15% ad val.
411	Baskets and bags of wood, or bamboo	25% ad val.	50% ad val.
412	Bentwood furniture	22% ad val.	30% ad val.
701*	Cattle, weighing 200 or more but less than 700 pounds each	1½c per lb.	2½c per lb.
702*	Sheep and lambs	$1.50 per head	$3.00 per head
730	Coconut oil cake and meal	⅕c per lb.	$\frac{3}{10}$c per lb.
730	Cottonseed oil cake and meal	⅕c per lb.	$\frac{3}{10}$c per lb.
765	Beans, green, other than lima	2c per lb.	3½c per lb.
774	Peppers	1½c per lb.	2½c per lb.
1530e*	Men's and boys' leather footwear, not specially provided for	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
1551*	Moving-picture film negatives:		
	Exposed but not developed	1c per ft.	2c per ft.
	Exposed and developed	1½c per ft.	3c per ft.
1551	Moving-picture film positives	½c per ft.	1c per ft.

*Included in the published lists of products on which possible tariff concessions will be considered by the United States at the tariff negotiations which began in Torquay, England on September 28.

Trade Notes from South Africa

South African Statistical Services to be Improved

Johannesburg, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—Realizing the need for an up-to-date statistical service and having given due consideration to representations of Industry and Commerce, the government has decided to appoint a departmental committee to investigate the measures necessary for the improvement of the Union's statistical services, J. I. Raats, Director of Census and Statistics, said at the congress of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries, held in Pretoria, September 25-30.

The committee consists of F. J. du Toit, Economic Adviser to the Minister of Economic Affairs, chairman; Dr. A. Norval, Chairman of the Board of Trade and Industries; Dr. T. W. de Jongh, Statistician of the S.A. Reserve Bank; and V. G. V. Browne, Professional Assistant to the Treasury.

South African National Finance Corporation Successful

Johannesburg, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—The National Finance Corporation, which was established in 1949 to mobilize idle capital in the Union, held cash and securities totalling £69,421,500 on June 30, according to the profit and loss accounts submitted to the first annual general meeting of the Corporation in Pretoria this week by the Chairman, Dr. M. H. de Kock, who is also Governor of the South African Reserve Bank.

The Corporation began accepting deposits on September 20, 1949, and during the period under review the total deposited by nearly 100 different depositors was £163,227,000. Withdrawals amounted to £95,477,000. Although it cannot be assumed that the inflow will always be of the present magnitude, experience over the past year nevertheless affords justification for the belief that there will normally be a considerable volume of funds in the Union which the Corporation will be able to employ usefully in the country's economic interest, Dr. de Kock said.

Eighty-five per cent of the Corporation's funds, i.e. £52,600,000, was invested in Union treasury bills. Of the remainder of the Corporation's cash and securities a total of £7,540,040 is held in cash by the Reserve Bank, £8,281,467 is invested in Union Government stocks and £1,000,000 in redeemable Iscor debentures, guaranteed by the Union Government. It had also been found possible to extend the fields of investment so as to include the leading municipal and public utility securities of between five and seven years.

More Money Circulating in South Africa

Johannesburg, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—The amount of money in circulation is continually increasing, resulting in increased purchasing power which is stimulating business activity, according to *Trade and Industry*. There is also an improvement in the property market, while the figures of the Post Office Savings Bank and building societies indicate that savings are increasing. Discounts, loans and advances of the commercial banks in June showed an increase for the first time in a year.

Trade Balance of South Africa Improved

Johannesburg, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—If gold exports are included, the Union has quite a favourable trade balance this year, according to the latest edition of *Commerce and Industry*, the official organ of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Total imports during the first half of 1950 amounted to £125,622,000, which is about £48,000,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year. Exports totalled £85,456,000, an increase of £22,000,000, which reduced the unfavourable trade balance on visible commodities from £110,000,000 for the first half of 1949 to £40,000,000 for the first half of 1950.

South African Wool Clip Lighter Though Revenue Higher

Cape Town, August 11, 1950.—(FTS)—South Africa's recent wool clip was nearly 1,500,000 pounds lighter than for the previous season, though the value of the wool produced was £7,500,000 higher. The past season's clip, which weighed 217,532,042 pounds, consisted of 165,936,001 pounds of merino, 23,146,996 pounds of natives, 16,102,036 pounds of karakul and 12,347,009 pounds of coarse and coloured wool. Merino showed a substantial decrease last season, but the production of other types increased. The average price for all wools was 42·51d. per pound during the past year, which is 8·63d. higher than in the previous season. A total of 23,030,046 pounds of wooled sheep skins were shipped to seventeen countries.

The weight of the clip was higher than forecast, because a number of farmers sheared short wool. About 40,000 bales less combing wool were shorn than during the previous season. The reasons for short shearing are given as drought, avoidance of grass seed after good rains, and the higher prices.

The average price climbed from 37·32d. during the first two months of the season to 39·63d. by the end of December. The January-March sales raised the average to 42·43d., which then rose slightly to the final average of 42·51d. This was 140 per cent above the reserve price.

The stock held in South Africa on June 30 was 1,196 bales—all karakul except for one bale. The sale of this weight offers no problem, because the demand is good. The quantity of wool held in the United Kingdom is very small and will find buyers during the first sales of the new season.

The season's shipments totalled 552,727 bales of grease wool (160,817,900 pounds), and 92,720 bales of scoured wool (18,509,283 pounds), 3,309,841 pounds of tops and 397,001 pounds of noils.

Shipments were to 34 countries, of which the principal buyers were: United Kingdom, France, United States, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Holland and Brazil.

South African Trade Improves

Cape Town, August 11, 1950.—(FTS)—South African trade improved substantially during the first half of the current calendar year, exports for the period being valued at £89,861,000, compared with £69,171,000 in the corresponding period last year. The value of South Africa's imports declined, on the other hand, from £150,819,000 in the first half of 1949 to £128,129,000 in the corresponding period this year. The export figures do not include shipments of gold.

Exports of maize, valued at £289,349 in the six-month period, were down by more than £1,000,000, compared with the same period last year.

Wool exports totalled £20,752,086 compared with £17,741,656 last year; diamonds, £7,830,671, compared with £4,069,257; and coal, £2,037,886, as against £1,245,867 in 1949.

Fruit exports increased by more than £1,000,000, the figures being £5,566,880 for the first six months this year, and £4,304,650 in the same period last year.

The figure for unspecified goods, under the heading "other exports", for the first six months of 1950 was £32,427,541, compared with £22,140,694 last year.

South African Fruit Exported Mainly to Britain

Cape Town, August 11, 1950.—(FTS)—Final payments to growers of apricots, apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes will be somewhat lower this year, according to the general manager of the Deciduous Fruit Board, who said that South African deciduous fruit would be sold on the open market in Great Britain next year, with no control over the quantities exported.

Record quantities of South African grapes and pears were exported during the past season, shipments to the end of June being as follows: Grapes, 19,567 tons; apples, 4,021 tons; peaches and nectarines, 882 tons; apricots, 645 tons; plums, 2,406 tons; and pears, 15,579 tons. The bulk of this fruit was purchased by Great Britain.

South African Maize Crop Increased

Cape Town, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The South African maize crop this season is expected to total nearly 8,000,000 bags more than that of the previous season, according to the seventh and final estimate of the Department of Agriculture. Based on reports received at the beginning of September, a crop of 28,317,000 bags of 200 lbs. each is expected.

The Kafircorn crop for 1949-50 season is estimated at 1,076,000 bags of 200 lbs. compared with 810,000 bags last year.

The groundnut crop on white farms is put at 1,842,000 bags of 100 pounds (unshelled) compared with the previous season's 1,377,000 bags.

South Africa Has New Type of Sheep

Cape Town, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—To conform more closely to South African requirements, the government agricultural colleges have bred a new type of sheep—a hardy mutton-type called "Dorper".

A cross between a Dorset Horn and a Persian, it has the ability to grow rapidly, lambs weighing about 65 lbs. (dressed) at the age of five months. This growing capacity, according to the secretary of the newly established Dorper Breeders' Association, makes this sheep an ideal producer of prime mutton which, in view of South Africa's mutton scarcity and soaring wool prices, is of great importance.

A further attribute of the Dorper is that it flourishes in arid areas and does not require special feeding like most of the other fat lamb types. At present it is a multi-coloured animal with very little wool, but by selective breeding it is hoped to develop a white body and black head.

Until the advent of the Dorper, South Africa had no good and hardy mutton breed of sheep. The fat-tailed sheep are very hardy, but far from ideal mutton types.

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Brazil Builds Up Oil Tanker Fleet To Ease Dollar Reserve Drain

Twenty-two tankers, purchased for transportation of petroleum requirements, have been ordered from Sweden, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Japan—Fleet will transport two-thirds of Brazilian petroleum requirements—Two new refineries and pipeline to be constructed.

By C. J. Van Tighem, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles on the Brazilian petroleum industry.)

SÃO PAULO, September 1, 1950.—Brazil has purchased twenty-two tankers for the transportation of her petroleum requirements, thereby providing for a reduction on the drain on dollar reserves through the fact that petroleum products have been imported in foreign vessels, with the freight payable in dollars. Approximately 80 per cent of the gasoline and 70 per cent of the combustible fuels come from the Netherlands West Indies, while the remainder come from Trinidad, Venezuela and the United States. The freight charges on such shipments are around $6 a ton, with the result that some $20,000,000 is paid annually for transportation alone.

The fleet of tankers purchased by Brazil consists of ten, of 16,500 tons, six of which have been ordered from Swedish shipyards and four from Great Britain; two, of 20,000 tons, from the Netherlands; nine, of 2,000 tons, from Japan; and one, of 1,260 tons, from Sweden. Delivery has already been made of the 1,260-ton tanker, and one of the largest vessels has been named the *President Dutra*.

Payment for these tankers will be effected in non-convertible currencies, such as Swedish crowns to the Swedish yards, pounds sterling to the British yards, and cruzeiros in the case of the Netherlands and Japan. This was an important consideration, as Brazil was not in a position to pay in dollars, but had reserves of the other currencies.

Fleet Will Transport Two-thirds of Petroleum Requirements

It is expected that when the fleet is in action it will be possible to transport two-thirds of the country's petroleum requirements, or 2,500,000 tons per year, thus effecting a saving of $15,000,000 annually. As the total cost of the tankers will be approximately $33,000,000, the foreign exchange required for their purchase will be amortized in a little over two years.

Authors of the "Salte" plan, a five-year plan for national development which concentrated on health (saude), foodstuffs (alimentacao), transportation (transporte) and power (energia)—recommended that a fleet of tankers should be acquired to reduce transportation costs and also to provide for maintenance of supplies of petroleum in the eventuality of war. In 1948, Brazil had a fleet of 7 tankers with a capacity of 57,000 tons. Not only were these tankers inadequate to handle the volume which at that time was approximately 3,200,000 tons, but they were too old and small to be used for anything except coastal work. It was recommended that a modern fleet of 15 tankers, with a capacity of 15,000 tons each, should be acquired. It was estimated that these tankers, making 10 to 11

trips per year from Rio and Santos to Venezuela and the West Indies, would be able to transport approximately 2,400,000 tons per year or approximately 75 per cent of the country's requirements. The estimated cost was 700,000,000 cruzeiros.

When the debates on the Salte Plan showed no signs of early approval, action was taken by the executive to ensure that the more important items were attended to. A law was passed on March 13, 1949, providing for the construction of a large refinery and the purchase of a fleet of tankers. However, to keep within the budget, the total tonnage of the fleet to be acquired was reduced from 225,000 tons to 180,000 tons, to consist of 10 vessels of 16,500 tons each and a series of small tankers or 1,200 to 2,000 tons for coastal work. A commission for the purchase of the tankers was formed to study the various sources of supply, and finally decided that Sweden offered the best possibilities for early delivery. Tenders were called for and were opened in Stockholm in the latter part of November, 1949. Twelve countries were represented, submitting a total of 106 offers.

Favourable Conditions Lower Cost of Fleet

Conditions were very favourable for the Brazilian Government. Shipbuilding yards which had been very busy in the first years after the war were now anxious for business, and consequently offered more attractive bids both from the point of view of price and of delivery date. Another favourable factor was the devaluation of the pound sterling and the currencies of other countries having shipbuilding yards, which resulted in a very considerable reduction in prices in terms of cruzeiros since the cruzeiro was not devalued.

As a result of these favourable factors, the Purchasing Commission was able to purchase 225,000 tons instead of 180,000 tons, paying only 610,000,000 cruzeiros (equivalent to $33,000,000) instead of 720,000,000 (equivalent to $39,000,000). Not only were the prices considerably lower than in 1948 when the original plan was drawn up but also delivery dates were much better.

In conjunction with the establishment of a modern fleet of tankers, plans have been made for the construction of new refineries in Brazil. Up to the present time only three relatively small refineries have been in operation. The total capacity of these three refineries is only 2,150 barrels per day. One plant, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, is in Rio Grande do Sul, a second, also with a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily is in São Paulo, and the third, a small topping plant with a capacity of 150 barrels per day, is located in the Bahia oil fields at Aratu.

Two New Refineries to be Constructed

Two refineries have been projected, one to be located at Mataripe, in the state of Bahia, and the other at Santos, in the state of São Paulo. The President of the National Petroleum Council has announced that the refinery at Mataripe, which has a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day, will be in operation by the end of October this year. He also indicated that plans are being made to increase the capacity to 5,000 barrels daily. The Mataripe refinery will produce gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and fuel oil. These products will have a guaranteed outlet since present consumption in the states of Bahia, Sergipe, and Alagoas is greater than the daily potential production. It is of interest to note, as an indication of the industrial progress which is taking place in Brazil, that the storage tanks with a capacity for 12,700,000 litres of crude oil and 8,380,000

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litres of refined products, are being made by Brazilian manufacturers from material produced at the Volta Redonda steel works. Also, the tank cars are being constructed of Brazilian material.

The second of the two new refineries, and by far the larger, will be located at Santos in the state of São Paulo and will have a capacity of 45,000 barrels daily. Press reports state that the contract for construction of this refinery was signed in Rio de Janeiro on July 29, 1949. Under the terms of the contract, the Pan American Hidrocarbon Research Corporation will plan the undertaking, while the material for construction will be supplied from France by the Fives-Lilles & Schneider group. One year was allowed for planning and four years for construction. The refinery will operate on imported crude petroleum.

When the new refineries are in operation, it is estimated that approximately 50 per cent of the local requirements for refined petroleum products will be met. Total consumption of Brazil at the present time has been estimated at 80,000 barrels per day.

Construction of a Pipeline Under Way

Another project under way at the present time, to alleviate the petroleum transportation problem, is the construction of a pipe line from Santos to São Paulo. The tubes for the pipeline are expected to arrive in São Paulo by October. The pipeline will be administered by the Santos-Jundiai Railway Company. Speaking before the Commercial Association and Federation of Commerce in São Paulo in May of this year, the director of this railway stated that the pipe line would increase the oil transportation capacity of the railway by 300 per cent. He said that petroleum shipments by the railway in recent years had been as follows: 1947, 700,000 tons; 1948, 840,000 tons; 1949, 970,000 tons. Plans call for the construction of a 10-inch line for refined products, and an 18-inch line for fuel oil. It is estimated that approximately 400 tank cars will be released for transportation in other zones.

In order to relieve the drain on dollar reserves and to augment local petroleum production, plans are being made to produce diesel oil from bituminous shale deposits. It was recently announced in the local press that the Companhia Industrial de Rochas Bituminosas would produce in a few months time 4,000 litres of diesel oil daily from bituminous shale in the area of Pindamonhagaba, which is situated between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, the two most important centres of consumption. The plan of this firm is to construct three groups of 16 retorts, each with a total capacity of 100,000 litres of raw oil daily. Gas produced would be sufficient for the present consumption requirements of São Paulo and the towns in the Paraiba valley. The gas would be piped to São Paulo, a distance of approximately 100 miles. It is stated that the gas could be used to produce synthetic ammonia and ammonium sulphate.

The bituminous shale deposits in Brazil are claimed to be amongst the most extensive in the world. The deposits are found between the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul and are estimated to cover an area of approximately 120,000 square miles. However, only about 20 per cent have a sufficiently high enough oil content to be worked on a commercial basis. It is possible that these bituminous shale deposits may become commercially important, but in view of the extensive petroleum deposits which are believed to exist, it is improbable that they will be fully developed for many years.

In spite of the steps that have been taken, Brazil will continue to be dependent on imported petroleum for practically all of her requirements. Savings in foreign exchange will be effected through the purchase

of the tanker fleet and the construction of refineries which will permit a greater percentage of crude petroleum to be imported. However, imports of petroleum will continue to be very important until such time as local petroleum production is increased very considerably and further refining capacity is added.

Commercial Intelligence

Changes in foreign exchange regulations in countries other than those in the Commonwealth and Latin America, which were published in the October 14 and September 30, 1950, issues of Foreign Trade respectively.

Austria

Austria established new A, B and C categories of goods for exchange control purposes on March 24, which interchanged certain commodities between the lists.

Belgium-Luxembourg

Belgium and Luxembourg relaxed exchange controls on May 22, allowing freer use of United States dollars, Swiss franc, French franc, Deutsche mark, and Italian lira bank notes.

Burma

Burma made special provision on June 5 to accept applications for import licences on certain specified goods from hard-currency countries, but for a very brief period.

Denmark

Denmark reduced the concessions made to imports from ERP countries on August 9, and has under consideration further restrictions on imports from both hard- and soft-currency sources.

Egypt

Egypt curtailed the issuance of import licences for hard-currency goods to vitally needed materials, pending a further sterling agreement and release of dollars. In April, a transferable Egyptian pound system was set up to facilitate triangular, or indirect trade, without violating privileges in the use of sterling.

France

France made some minor changes in control regulations. In March, she permitted the use of import certificates, rather than import licences, to cover certain importations, with payments fitting into bilateral financial arrangement. On April 11, she raised the fraction of exchange proceeds retainable by the exporter to 15 per cent to all dollar countries not coming under bilateral payments agreements. On August 1, she simplified the administration of exchange control and further liberalized exchange markets by allowing banks to handle directly transactions in a number of inconvertible currencies.

Germany

Germany inaugurated, on July 7, the export incentive scheme of allowing exporters to retain for their own purposes 20 per cent of dollar exchange proceeds from exports.

Iceland

Iceland prohibited the importation of goods, even if covered by import and exchange licences, unless payment has been provided in advance or banks have certified a covering allocation of foreign exchange, effective June 12. Import restrictions were modified on August 7, waiving import licence and exchange permit requirements, while still requiring advance assurance of exchange availability, on a limited list of goods. Further devaluation of the krona was carried through on March 20.

Indonesia

In May and again in August, Indonesia added goods to the "free list", which removes quota restrictions from these imports but does not alter licensing and exchange certificate requirements.

Iran

Iran issued new regulations, effective June 10, requiring importers to obtain import authorization, or quota reservations, on all goods. For "restricted" goods, the quota reservation is granted by the Ministry of National Economy, and for "unrestricted" goods is granted by the Bank Melli Iran. All goods now require an import licence, issued on arrival, against the quota reservation. In July, a few basic goods were removed from quota restriction. On July 24, it was decreed that exporters would be free to retain all foreign exchange earnings to use or sell for the purchase of imports, with the Central Bank supplying foreign exchange at the certificate rate only for certain specified goods.

Iraq

Iraq altered its import control system, effective May 1, by establishing individual importer exchange quotas, against which the importer may order essential goods without prior import licence by notifying the Import Department to debit his allocation, but for non-essentials must await issuance of an import licence.

Japan

Japan completed the transfer of control of foreign exchange for commercial purposes from SCAP to the Japanese Government on July 1. Convertible yen bank accounts replaced private foreign currency accounts.

Philippines

The Philippines introduced a new import control law on May 19, bringing all commodities under import control. More goods were placed under quota control, and the quotas for all categories were reduced. As from July, complete jurisdiction over licensing of imports was taken over by the Import Control Board, which proceeds on the basis of advice from the Central Bank Monetary Board on the amount of exchange available for all imports. Exchange cover against valid import licences is thus assured.

Spain

Spain established a free market in foreign exchange, effective August 1, in which income from non-trade transactions and some retained exchange from exports may be sold and used for the payment of imports licensed *sin divisas*, as well as service and capital transfers.

Syria

Syria required, by a decree of April 25, a prior import licence for all goods entering from any source. This ruling was intended to establish firmly the independent control over imports, particularly routed from Lebanon, following severance of the Syrian-Lebanese Customs Union.

Thailand

Thailand removed restrictions on imports of non-essential goods on May 29. Controls on sugar and cement imports were revoked on June 27, leaving automobiles, motorcycles and paint oils subject to import licence.

Turkey

Turkey introduced new import regulations, effective September 1. The category lists were revised and supplemented by two additional lists, goods liberalized for trade with OEEC countries, and an auxiliary list of least essential imports for which no official exchange is provided, payment to be made by Turkish accounts abroad or proceeds of "weak list" exports. For the three main categories of imports, no import licence from the Ministry of Commerce and Economy is required, but application for foreign exchange is made direct to the Central Bank, now responsible for exchange allocation for these goods.

Freight Rates from Bombay to Canadian Ports Raised

Bombay, September 22, 1950.—(FTS)—A surcharge of 10 per cent of the present rates will be levied on shipments from Bombay to Canadian ports, effective from September 15, 1950, it was reported in a recent circular of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

About one year ago, following devaluation, freight rates to United States ports which were quoted in rupees were increased by approximately 30 per cent. However, rates from Bombay to Canadian ports, which were quoted in sterling were not increased at the same time. No action was taken until last March when a decision was made to increase the rates because the ships' expenses in Canadian ports had increased and the sterling rates had remained the same. It was not until August 15 that a notice was issued that a 10 per cent increase would go into effect from September 15.

Mexico Issues New Regulations for Visas

Mexico City, October 14, 1950.—(FTS)—New regulations issued by the Government of Mexico, effective from June 1, 1950, are expected to make it easier for Canadian businessmen to visit that country.

The new regulations provide that businessmen born in Canada, and those naturalized in Canada but born in any country of the American Continent or of Western Europe, i.e.: Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, England, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, will now be able to obtain a visa immediately on application to a Mexican Consulate and paying the fee of $3.

Mexican offices are located at the following Canadian addresses: Embassy of Mexico, 11 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa: Consulate General of Mexico, 507 Castle Building, Montreal; and Consulate of Mexico, 163 West Hastings St., Room 219, Vancouver.

Import and Exchange Regulations for Foreign Countries

The following summary of import and exchange regulations in countries other than those in the Commonwealth and Latin America has been prepared by the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, for the information of businessmen interested in the territories concerned. Those pertaining to Latin America were published in the September 30, 1950, issue of *Foreign Trade*, while those pertaining to Commonwealth countries were reproduced in the October 14, 1950, issue.

Country	Import Licences	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
AUSTRIA	Prior licence for all imports on List B.	Exchange permit required for all goods not subject to import licence.	Import licence carries right to exchange, as does permit for other goods.	Selective, essential imports only authorized on quota basis depending on foreign exchange being available: 3 categories corresponding to differential exchange rates, prime essentials at basic rate, necessary goods at 48% premium and non-essentials at 75% premium.
BELGIAN CONGO	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence carries right to exchange.	Canadian imports payable in Canadian dollars only: preference given soft-currency sources.
BELGIUM	Prior licence for imports not permitted entry by "Declaration".	No prior permits.	Import licence or "Declaration" carries right to exchange.	Most goods may be imported against bank declaration without direct quantitative controls: other goods are subject to relatively unrestrictive import licensing: all imports valued over US $500 require ECA documentation.
BURMA	Prior licence for all imports except narrow open general licence.	No prior permits.	Exchange assured only by licences specifically authorizing cover.	Selective, with categories: essentials freely licensed, less essential goods approved under quota and on merits: some sterling area preference: licences carrying no exchange issued freely.
CHINA (Nationalist)	No specific prior licence for imports.	Exchange certificate required to clear customs.	Exchange surrender certificate necessary.	Selective, with categories: absolute essentials only admittd freely less essential goods under quotas; exchange surrender certificates constitute authority to import as well as means of payment.
CHINA (Communist)	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Exchange surrender certificates necessary. .	Selective: 3 categories of imports, A, about 200 goods subject to licence, financed by exchange certificate or private exchange; B, specially permitted imports traded in by government agencies; C, prohibited imports, about 370 items, only enterable on special permission by government; only licensed importers may trade; exchange dealings against exchange deposit receipt.

Country	Import Licences	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Prior licence for all imports.	Payment permit required.	Import licence automatically accompanied by issuance of payments permit guarantee exchange.	Highly selective; essentials only licensed; all foreign trade a government monopoly.
DENMARK	Prior licence for most imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence automatically authorizes right to exchange.	Selective, no specific quotas but only essentials freely licensed and imports related to exchange available; importation of goods removed from import control subject to dollar availability at time of purchase.
EGYPT	Prior licence for all hard-currency imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence carries right to exchange.	Selective, quotas by commodity and country; less restrictive for sterling payment imports granting exemption from import licence requirements.
FINLAND	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence carries right to exchange.	Selective, with some token imports of prohibited goods; only prime essentials imported in volume: exporters may retain 10% of their dollar earnings to purchase essential imports.
FRANCE	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence carries right to exchange except those "without exchange".	Highly selective, absolute essentials only admitted from dollar sources; imports not involving foreign transfer licensed; flexible exchange rate.
FRENCH NORTH AFRICA	Prior licence for all imports.	Separate exchange permits issued subsequent to import licence.	Import licence carries right to exchange except those "without exchange".	Selective, preferential for imports of French origin; exchange budget for hard-currency and sterling imports; exchange compensation taxes on some imports to Tunisia; dollar imports to French Morocco severely limited.
FRENCH WEST INDIES	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence guarantees foreign exchange if allocation indicated.	Selective; 3 types of import licences issued (a) carrying exchange cover (b) for ECA financing (c) without allocation of exchange; provisional deposits cannot be accepted.
GERMANY (Western)	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence guarantees exchange.	Selective: import quotas determined by exchange available: under trade treaties with many European countries and OEEC directives, quotas and other import restrictions abolished.
GREECE	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits: exchange certificates necessary to effect payment.	None without possession of exchange certificate.	Selective, quarterly quota system; limited list of commodities authorized for private trade; effective free exchange rate with exchange certificates, derived from sale of export proceeds, traded in open market.

IMPORT AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Import Licences	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
HUNGARY	Prior licence for all imports.	Prior permit required for official exchange.	Import licence authorization contingent on approval of exchange allocation.	Highly selective; barter and compensation agreements control most foreign trade; exporters may retain part of exchange proceeds for import payment; import profits provide export subsidies.
ICELAND	Prior licence for most imports.	Combined exchange and import licenses.	Combined licence entails no assurance of exchange cover.	Highly selective, essentials only admitted, approval of combined licences gradually being linked more closely to exchange available from exports: advance reservation or possession of exchange necessary before ordering abroad.
INDONESIA	Prior licence for all imports.	Prior permits for all imports.	Exchange surrender certificates and official exchange permit for exchange.	Selective; individual buyer import quotas; some government monopoly: some goods free of quota limitations: exchange surrender certificates required against 100% imports value.
IRAN	Import licences after arrival for all goods: prior quota reservation for most goods to obtain licence.	Prior permits required for few goods eligible for official exchange: exporter retained exchange in payment for most goods.	Official exchange provided by permit for particular goods: private retained exchange generally used.	Selective: permitted imports classified as restricted goods, for which advance quota reservation from Ministry National Economy, and unrestricted goods, for which quota reservation from Bank Melli Iran; against quota reservations import licences are assured on arrival: few basic goods not subject to quota restrictions: official exchange at certificate rate only for specific essentials, freely retained private exchange for other imports
IRAQ	Prior licence for non-essential imports.	No prior permits.	Exchange provided against import licence.	Selective; hard-currency imports limited to earnings and sterling agreement releases: individual exchange quota, essentials may be ordered against allocation without prior import licence, non-essentials must await licence.
IRELAND	Prior licence for controlled imports.	Prior exchange permit required.	Exchange assured by payments permit.	Selective, some use of quotas, sterling area preference.
ISRAEL	Prior licence for all imports.	Exchange permits for all imports.	Exchange provided under permit.	Selective; hard-currency imports rigidly restricted; licensing more liberal against credit terms; specific list eligible for import licence when no payment abroad required.
ITALY	Prior licence for all imports on List B.	Bank permit allocating official exchange or confirming private exchange available required for List A goods.	Exchange assured under import licence or by bank permit (benestare).	Highly selective, imports restricted to absolute essentials on Lists A & B; import surtaxes; official exchange rates based on open market; exporters permitted to retain 50% of foreign exchange proceeds to apply against imports; List B goods only licensed upon Bank statement of prior payment or earmarked credit.

Country	Import Licences	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
JAPAN	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits but exchange allocation certificate necessary in some cases.	Exchange assured by import licence.	Aid-financed imports on government level: private imports restricted to essentials specified in quarterly exchange budget by source, quantity and special requirements of prior exchange reservation or importer guaranty deposit.
LEBANON	Entry licence for all imports.	No prior permits but exchange surrender certificate necessary.	Import licence no assurance of exchange, without exchange certificate.	Selective; import licence may be obtained after arrival in customs, imports covered by exchange surrender certificates corresponding to 100% of export exchange proceeds.
LUXEMBOURG	Prior licence for all imports not permitted entry by 'Declaration'.	No prior permits.	Import licence or 'Declaration' carries right to exchange.	Most goods may be imported against bank declaration without direct quantitative controls: other goods are subject to relatively unrestrictive import licensing: all imports valued over US$500 require ECA documentation.
MADAGASCAR	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence carries right to exchange.	Selective, import quotas by country of origin and commodity on basis of exchange budget.
NETHERLANDS	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits but import licence requires exchange control validation.	Import licence ensures allocation of exchange if validated.	Selective, drastic restrictions on all but essentials, commodity group exchange quotas, licences only issued against firm offers to supply. Exporters may retain 10% of net dollar exchange proceeds and unconditional right to import licences to this extent.
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURAÇAO)	Prior licence for more imports.	No prior permits.	Import licences carries right to exchange.	Selective; quota system abandoned after unrestricted sterling conversion agreement: consumer goods not requiring prior import authorization must be approved before customs clearance.
NORWAY	Prior licence for all imports.	Approval of exchange authorities necessary to ensure exchange allocation.	No assurance of dollar exchange without specific authorization.	Highly selective; only essentials licensed to balance imports against exchange receipts. Exporters may retain 10% of hard-currency exchange proceeds for private imports.
PHILIPPINES	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence ensures allocation of exchange.	Selective; most goods restricted on a quota basis; import licensing based on exchange available.
POLAND	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence guarantees exchange allocation.	Highly selective; many government monopolies; bilateral and barter agreements govern large area of trade; import surcharges and export premiums.

IMPORT AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Import Licences	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
PORTUGAL	Certificate of registration for all imports.	No prior permits.	Registration certificate for imports authorizes right to foreign exchange.	Selective control through registration requirements: very restricted lists of dollar imports on quota basis; administrative controls, some surcharges.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence authorizes right to foreign exchange.	Controlled imports permitted entry in specified proportions for each item from Portuguese & foreign sources: customary practice to release documents against local currency deposit.
PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (ANGOLA)	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence authorizes right to foreign exchange.	Controlled imports permitted entry in specified proportions for each item from Portuguese and foreign sources: normal procedure to release documents against local currency deposit, in full discharge of the debt.
PORTUGUESE INDIA	Prior licence for all imports.	Separate exchange permit necessary.	Import licence carries no entitlement to foreign exchange.	Selective control through licensing; exchange allocated to established importers for essentials only; drawers must accept payment in rupees subject to dollar cover when available.
RUMANIA	Prior licence for all imports.	Prior exchange permits.	Allocation of exchange subject to specific approval.	All trade under state control.
SAUDI ARABIA	Prior licence for all imports.	No exchange permit.	Exchange available in free market.	Controls are comparatively unrestrictive.
SPAIN	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Only "con divisas" licences carry right to official exchange.	Highly selective, list of preferred imports to be authorized according to exchange availability with differential exchange rates, other imports licensed without official exchange cover and may use free market or private exchange; some import licences carry deferred reimbursement with foreign exchange provided in 6-12 monthly instalments; heavy customs surtaxes.
SPANISH MOROCCO	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Only "con divisas" licences carry right to official exchange.	Highly selective, list of preferred imports to be authorized according to exchange availability with differential exchange rates: other imports licensed without official exchange cover; some import licenses carry deferred reimbursement with foreign exchange provided in 6-12 monthly instalments; heavy customs surtaxes.
SWEDEN	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence carries right to exchange.	Selective; less restrictive for sterling area imports; a free list of commodities exempt from import licence control has no commercial relevance.

IMPORT AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded

Country	Import Licences	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
SWITZERLAND	Import licences required for specified goods.	No exchange restrictions.	Import licence carries right to exchange: for other goods exchange freely available.	Minimum of import controls.
SYRIA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits, exchange surrender certificate necessary.	Import licence no assurance of exchange without exchange surrender certificate.	Selective, specified essential goods only admissible from hard-currency sources; exchange surrender certificates correspond to 100% of hard-currency export proceeds.
THAILAND	Import licences not required except for very few goods.	Prior permits not required, limited issue.	Exchange permits guarantee official cover: free exchange in general use.	Import licensing control only exercised over automobiles, motorcycles and paint oils: petroleum products only eligible for allocation of official exchange, all other imports must rely on free exchange: only partial exchange control.
TURKEY	Prior licence for auxiliary list imports only.	Prior permits required for all imports in standard groups.	Import licence carries no exchange; provided by exchange permit.	Selective, imports related to available exchange; 3 categories, priority A, producers' goods; priority B, necessary consumer goods; priority C, semi-luxury goods: special import licences to cover unessential, or auxiliary list, imports not eligible for official exchange.
UNITED STATES	None.	None.	Exchange freely available.	No import controls, except over fats and oils.
U.S.S.R.	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits required.	Import licence guarantees exchange.	State trading monopoly; bilateral and barter agreements important.
YUGOSLAVIA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence carries right to exchange.	All trade under state control.

GENERAL NOTES ON COMMERCIAL POLICIES

Selective refers to the use of restrictive controls varying in severity between commodities depending on the essentiality of the goods. Usually luxury or non-essential goods are prohibited importation. Other goods are classified in preferred and less preferred groups in general terms or in specific category lists.

Discrimination is applied indirectly through more highly selective treatment of dollar area imports, some surtaxes and administrative control, and bilateral trading agreements.

Canadian Exports to France Show Substantial Decrease This Year

Shipments in eight-month period drop from $34 million to $16 million, due to termination of purchasing under Franco-Canadian loan arrangement and ECA provisions—Little change noted in value of French exports to this country—Progress being made with plans for shipment of phosphate rock from North Africa.

By R. W. Rosenthal, Area Trade Officer, Foreign Trade Service

CANADIAN exports to France and her possessions during the first eight months of the current calendar year were valued at $15,909,000, as compared with $33,929,000 in the corresponding period last year. This substantial decrease reflects the trend since termination of purchasing under the Franco-Canadian loan and a reduction in the value of procurement authorizations approved by the Economic Co-operation Administration. With the exception of farm machinery and parts, which have maintained their leading position this year, due to the intensified agricultural production in France, the traditional Canadian exports to that country, such as asbestos, wood pulp, copper and other non-ferrous metals, have been cut almost in half. Ships and pulp and paper mill machinery, which figured prominently among Canadian exports last year, have shrunk to a fraction of their former total, while those of fertilizers and binder twine have disappeared entirely from the list. These items represent purchases financed under the Canadian loan to France or ECA, and will not likely recur.

Despite a small but definite decline in production from last year's high levels, the foreign trade position of France continues to improve, and the franc appears to be on a more solid foundation. However, the familiar spectres of wage-price problems and governmental instability continue to haunt the French economy. Though efforts were made to achieve a better balance of trade with dollar countries by such devices as granting exporters more freedom in the use of a percentage of export proceeds in dollars, which they may retain (15 per cent in Metropolitan France and 25 per cent in Overseas Territories), by speeding up an exemption of social security charges, which account for 43 per cent of production costs, on goods destined for the dollar countries, and by the creation of a Franco-American Trade Committee, the improved balance of trade with the United States and Canada was due more to curtailed imports than to any increase in the value of exports from France.

Little Change in Purchases by Canada

Canadian imports from France and her possessions show little change in value, the total for the first eight months of the current calendar year being $9,208,000, compared with $9,065,000 in the corresponding period last year. The same main items predominate, such as potash, textiles, books and such luxury items as liquors and wines, lace and embroideries. Attempts to market French capital goods and cement, and to introduce automobiles other than the government-subsidized Renault have so far been largely unsuccessful. No real progress has been made in working out suitable shipping arrangements for North African fruits and vegetables, but protracted negotiations for bringing in substantial quantities of phosphate rock from the same area may result in some measure of success within a few months.

France is now exporting substantial quantities of laminated steel to Canada, thereby partially meeting the increased requirements of this country for steel.

Under present exchange conditions, the basic fact remains that any real upswing must begin with an appreciable increase in French exports. No such trend is in sight, and unless more dollars are thus earned there is no assurance that Canada will export much more than essentials, such as agricultural machinery, asbestos and non-ferrous metals, to that country.

Principal Canadian Exports to France

(January-June)	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
Drugs and chemicals	27	1,681
Copper ingots, bars and billets	1,107	1,446
Asbestos, milled	249	1,280
Metals, unmanufactured	....	1,159
Reaper threshers	1,216	813
Pulp sulphite	605	5[illegible]3
Farm tractors	690	548
Asbestos, waste	170	223
Synthetic resins	196	181
Synthetic fibre thread and yarn	47	173
Parts of farm implements	277	169
Zinc ore	....	129

Principal Canadian Imports from France

(January-June)	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
Muriate of potash	602	360
Brandy	260	258
Worsteds and serges	351	258
Uncoloured lace	245	246
Books, foreign language	263	226
Lace embroideries	288	201
Cinematograph films	127	172
Women's kid gloves	103	138
Yarns and warps of wool	397	131
Coloured lace	60	112
Communion sets and church articles	118	108
Cordials and liqueurs	104	106

Great Britain Introduces New Scheme of Export Credits

London, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The Export Credits Guarantee Department has launched a new scheme of assistance, called Joint Venture Guarantees, for United Kingdom exporters already selling in the Canadian and United States markets, whose trade is capable of expansion.

These guarantees are of three types: (1) Guarantees to assist increased sales and merchandising activities over a minimum period of four years; (2) Production guarantees; (3) A combination of (1) and (2) designed to assist the whole process of exporting from the purchase of raw materials to final payment. Types (2) and (3) cover a minimum period of six years. Under these Joint Venture Guarantees, the Export Credits Department shares losses equally with exporting firms up to an agreed maximum but profits go to the exporters except for an agreed premium payable to the Department.

The new scheme has been drawn up to meet the problems of trade with North America and is expected to provide certain advantages over straight guarantees of specific activities for both the Export Credits Department and the exporter.

Under Joint Venture agreements already concluded, it is expected that during the next four to five years £15·5 million worth of goods will be sold in the United States and Canada.

Canadian Trade w

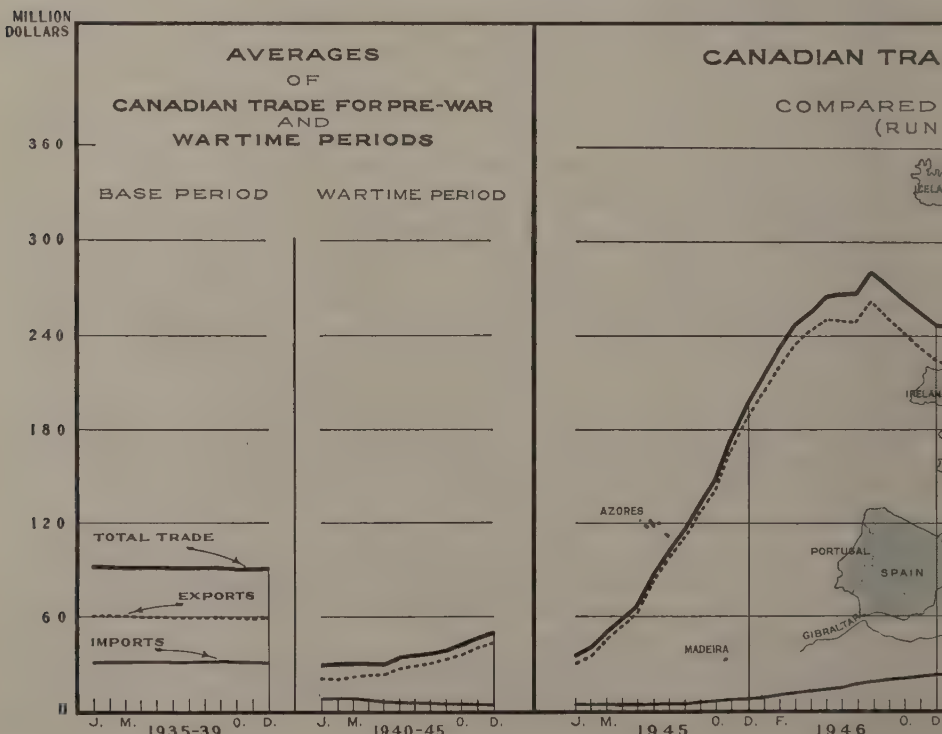
EXPORTS

(Twelve Months Ended July)

Country	Average 1935–39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per Cent	Value $'000	Per Cent	Value $'000	Per Cent
Belgium	13,998	23·6	43,293	19·5	53,409	37·4
Denmark	1,510	2·5	5,982	2·7	979	0·7
Estonia	5	1	2	1	....	....
Finland	539	0·9	934	0·4	612	0·4
France	8,903	15·0	72,444	32·7	20,869	14·6
Germany	9,532	16·0	25,695	11·6	6,587	4·6
Gibralter	10	1	283	0·1	163	0·1
Iceland	22	1	1,214	0·5	483	0·3
Ireland	3,899	6·6	8,949	4·0	12,458	8·7
Latvia	176	0·3	....	....	....	....
Lithuania	195	0·3	2	1	2	1
Netherlands	10,038	16·9	27,699	12·5	11,072	7·8
Norway	6,356	10·7	21,172	9·5	21,403	15·0
Portugal	161	0·3	9,105	4·1	6,210	4·3
Azores and Madeira	8	1	61	1	165	0·1
Spain	633	1·1	379	0·2	3,909	2·7
Sweden	3,448	5·8	4,668	2·1	4,543	3·2
Total	59,433	100·0	221,879	100·0	142,862	100·0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] Less than $1,000.

**Canadian trade with North and West Europe, for trade s
Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Iceland,
Madeira, Spain and Sweden.**



h and West Europe

IMPORTS

(Twelve Months Ended July)

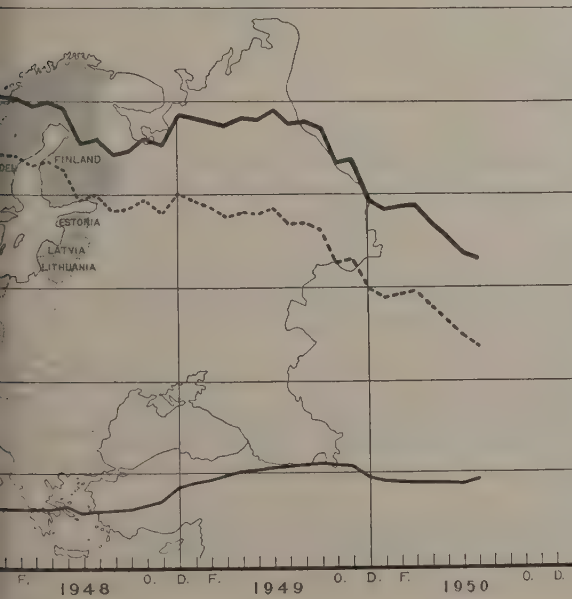
Country	Average 1935–39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per Cent	Value $'000	Per Cent	Value $'000	Per Cent
Belgium	6,026	19·0	19,022	29·5	17,297	31·2
Denmark	158	0·5	9,783	15·2	956	1·7
Estonia	24	0·1	6	[1]	11	[1]
Finland	67	0·2	43	0·1	194	0·3
France	6,438	20·3	13,912	21·6	12,225	22·1
Germany	10,714	33·7	5,477	8·5	8,139	14·7
Gibralter	[2]	[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland	1	[1]	85	0·1	36	0·1
Ireland	50	0·2	98	0·2	90	0·2
Latvia	10	[1]	4	[1]	2	[1]
Lithuania	4	[1]	4	[1]	.....	.....
Netherlands	4,058	12·8	7,485	11·6	6,357	11·5
Norway	734	2·3	1,250	1·9	1,266	2·3
Portugal	263	0·8	1,288	2·0	1,425	2·6
Azores and Madeira	156	0·5	559	0·9	427	0·8
Spain	1,067	3·4	2,194	3·4	3,096	5·6
Sweden	1,976	6·2	3,172	4·9	3,910	7·1
Total	31,746	100·0	64,382	100·0	55,431	100·0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] Less than $1,000.

, includes the following territories: Belgium, Denmark,
Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Azores and

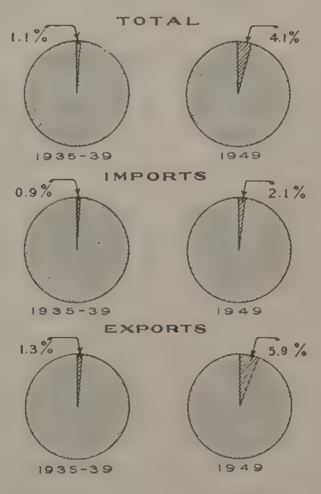
Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

RTH AND WEST EUROPE
-50
AND WARTIME PERIODS
-MONTH TOTALS)



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
NORTH AND WEST EUROPE
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE

AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



Leading Industries of Portugal Pass Through Critical Time

Disappearance of sardine schools causes 75 per cent paralysis in canning industry—French Morocco offers severe competition to Portuguese canners—Natural cork industry suffers from growing use of plastic and other substitutes.

By Lester S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the fourth in a series of five reports on economic conditions in Portugal, prepared by Mr. Glass.)

(One Conto, or 1,000 Escudos=$36.60 Canadian)

LISBON, July 27, 1950.—Three of Portugal's leading industries, fishing and canning, cork and wine, are passing through a period of crisis. The sardine fishing industry, the most important of the fisheries in Portugal's external trade, was struck by tragedy two years ago with the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of the sardine schools. Up to the present the fish have not returned in any quantities to Portuguese waters and, as a result, the industry is practically 75 per cent paralyzed.

Sardine fishing, supporting as it does the preparation and export of canned sardines and anchovies, and augmented by tuna fish caught by the coastal deep-sea fishing boats, plays a major part in the Portuguese export trade. It is also a highly important employer as crews for the sardine boats and those employed in the canning industry, numbering between 75,000 and 100,000 individuals, support well over 300,000 of the population. At the present time, it is the shipowners and the industrialists who bear the brunt of the crisis. Portuguese law compels the employer to maintain on his payroll every employee unless the employer actually ceases to maintain his packing house and, even in this event, the employer is obliged to give twelve months' notice to the appropriate authorities before closing down his plant. The conditions in the industry have reached the stage where at least two of the more important canneries have already intimated their intention of closing down.

Canning Industry Suffers Severe Competition from French Morocco

The Portuguese canning industry is also looking with considerable apprehension at the very marked growth in the canning industry in French Morocco. The Moroccan industry has, over the past few years, extended tremendously. It is said that certain concessions in the way of tariff rebates on imported oils and other requirements of the industry, plus mechanized production and an abundance of fish, have brought the Moroccan industry to the point where it is definitely a threat to Portugal's trade.

The Portuguese government has, it is true, granted certain concessions to the industry in Portugal by abolishing the taxes on olive and peanut oils, and has also, in the face of the crisis through which the industry is passing, relieved the employers of certain of their responsibilities as regards employment and wages. But until the sardines return no improvement can be expected.

The deep-sea fishing fleet is more concerned with supplying the regular requirements of fresh fish to the daily markets of Portugal, and even this industry is encountering difficulties in finding sufficient fish

in nearby waters. The fishermen have been forced to move farther and farther south to maintain their catch. This, of course, means increased cost of operation which is passed on to the consumer in higher prices for fish.

The cod fishing fleet which annually voyages to the Grand Banks, Labrador, Icelandic and Norwegian waters has now attained the maximum tonnage considered economical by Portugal and, under normal conditions, will be able to supply approximately 60 per cent of Portugal's requirements of cod fish. Land installations have not kept up entirely with the fishing capacity and there is now a definite but not serious shortage of curing and refrigeration plants. It is probable that all of Portugal's purchases of cod fish this year, and probably next year, will be confined to cured fish.

Use of Substitutes Affects Natural Cork Industry

The cork industry is traditionally one of the three most important in Portugal and, like the sardine industry, it has been passing through a period of crisis. In 1946, 189,000 tons of cork valued at 809,000 contos were exported. Since then, however, there has been a steady decrease and in 1949 only 150,000 tons valued at 651,000 contos were exported.

The industry obtained some relief through the devaluation of the escudo and bi-lateral agreements which greatly cut uneconomic competition among the cork-producing countries. It is anticipated that 1950 will probably bring about better conditions for this industry. The first four months of the year have shown some indication of an improvement, but it is feared that, with the growing use of plastic and other substitutes for natural cork, the industry will never regain the pre-eminent position in Portugal's economy which it held.

Exports of Famous Port Wine Much Lower

The wine industry, with canned fish and cork, shares the limelight of Portugal's exports. Portuguese wines have been known and appreciated abroad since before the XIIth century, but it is the port wine from the Douro Valley, in the north of Portugal, which has been the great factor in Portuguese wine exports. Unfortunately for Portugal, this trade has fallen off drastically since the outbreak of World War II. In 1938, Portugal exported 38,300,000 litres valued at 160,000 contos. In 1948, this had decreased to less than half, 17,864,000 litres. The United Kingdom has always been the traditional market for port wine, but in 1948 only 6,782,000 litres were shipped to that market, as against 17,700,000 litres in 1938. However, the United Kingdom set a greater quota for port wine in 1949 and bought 12,700,000 litres, bringing the total exports for Portugal to 25,000,000 litres.

Although this increase was maintained during the first months of 1950, the trade is still suffering from the continued diminished purchases abroad and from the severe competition of other countries, South Africa and Australia particularly, who are producing wines of a port type which they are able to sell at very highly competitive prices.

Canadian Exporters' Association to Hold Convention

The Canadian Exporters' Association will hold its seventh annual convention in Ottawa on November 6 and 7, 1950. Some thirty senior officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be guests of the association on the morning of the second day, when their mutual problems will be discussed.

Trade Notes From Peru

Canada is Fourth Ranking Supplier of Peru

Lima, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—According to official Peruvian trade statistics, Canada ranked fourth as a supplier to Peru during 1949, exports having amounted to 105,913,836 soles. Principal items exported to Peru were wheat, evaporated milk, malt, oatmeal and rolled oats, newsprint, lumber, calcium compounds, mining machinery, medicinal preparations and drugs and chemicals.

Petroleum Was Leading Export from Peru Last Year

Lima, September 18, 1950.—(FTS)—During 1949, Peru exported 1,099,423 tons of petroleum and derivatives, 282,405 tons of sugar and derivatives, 56,156 tons of cotton, 4,481 tons of wools and 1,057 tons of hides and skins.

Commercial and Financial Agreement Signed Between Peru and Yugoslavia

Lima, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A commercial and financial agreement was signed between Peru and Yugoslavia on July 26, the main feature of this agreement being that all payments arising through the commercial exchange of products between the two countries will be made in U.S. dollars. Peru will export to Yugoslavia cotton, sheep and alpaca wool, petroleum and derivatives, tea, coffee, cocaine, rubber, balsam, cinchona bark, Condurango and various products of vegetable origin while Yugoslavia will send to Peru the following products: hops, tobacco, Solvay soda, calcium carbide, copper sulphate, zinc oxide, lithopone, powdered chalk, essential oils, oak and spruce pine, wooden footwear pegs, casks and barrels, wooden tool handles, cigarette paper, agricultural tools (sickles and scythes) and iron nails and tacks.

Peruvian Port of Callao Congested

Lima, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Due to increased traffic, lack of space and insufficient equipment, the port of Callao is becoming every day more congested. There are many ships anchored in the bay waiting for berths, while delays are being experienced in the loading and unloading of cargo through the lack of necessary cranes and rolling stock. In many cases, passengers have had to come ashore in launches. There is need of more platform cars, mechanical hauling material and electrical or diesel-operated cranes. In addition, it is said that the process of unloading wheat, which arrives in jute bags, is partly responsible for the congestion, since wheat carriers have to stay in port as long as 10 days before they can unload their cargo.

Peru Offers Market for Canadian Milk

Lima, September 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Exports of Canadian milk to Peru during the first half of 1950 amounted to Can. $146,867. Sales of evaporated milk alone amounted to $112,180, while the balance was divided between powdered whole milk, $27,363 powdered skimmed milk, $2,550 and condensed milk, $4,774. Canadian exports of milk for the same period in 1949 amounted to $23,532.

Zinc and Lead Concentrates Shipped from Peru

Lima, September 26, 1950.—(FTS)—During the first six months of 1950, shipments of metal ores from Peru to Canada amounted to Can. $1,932,441, consisting mostly of zinc and lead concentrates.

Peru Uses Local Newsprint

Lima, October 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Local newspapers have lately been using small percentages of Peruvian-made newsprint produced from a mixture of Scandinavian pulp mixed with bagasse. This locally-made newsprint, which is harsh and greyish in colour, is manufactured by Grace's Paramonga mill, Peru's only pulp mill and largest paper mill, which has a mechanical capacity of approximately 2,000 tons per annum or roughly one-fifth of the country's requirements.

Peru Purchases Telephone Equipment

Lima, October 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The Compañia Peruana de Teléfonos has been authorized by the Peruvian Government to place orders for telephone equipment and export permits have recently been granted in the United States to the amount of U.S. $1,700,000. The company has also been authorized to increase the service rates in order to meet these new requirements.

Single Customs Surcharge Levied in Peru

Lima, October 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective July 15, 1950, all existing general customs surtaxes on imports, including consular fees, were abolished by the Peruvian Government and replaced by a single new tax of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the c.i.f. value of the goods imported, varying for different commodities. The purpose of this government decree is to simplify importing and permit easier calculation by the importer of the assessment applicable to his commodity. Imports made after July 15, therefore will be subject to the regular rate of import duty plus the new single surcharge.

Peru to Reclaim Land from the Desert

Lima, October 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The Quiroz irrigation project initiated about 18 months ago is designed to divert the combined water capacity of the Chipillico and Quiroz rivers into a system of canalization, which will provide for the irrigation of 50,000 acres of desert land, as well as for the regular supply of water to an additional 25,000 acres that now receive water during only part of the year. The project is scheduled for completion by 1953 and comes under the Ministery of Development and Public Works.

Peru Shares in ECA Purchases of Non-Ferrous Ores

Lima, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Since the inception of the Marshall Plan in April, 1948, up till June 30 of this year, Latin America received U.S. $62,898,000 or nearly 60 per cent of the total orders for procurement of non-ferrous ores and concentrates authorized by ECA. Peru was paid U.S. $7,267,000 for its share of non-ferrous ores and concentrates shipped to France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, while Bolivia received U.S. $19,835,000 for shipments of lead and zinc ores and concentrates and miscellaneous metallic ores.

Belgian Congo Developing Fishing Industry To Meet Requirements of Cheap Fish

Supplies to meet large demand presently obtained mainly from Angola and the Canary Islands—Deep sea fisheries and fresh water fisheries being developed to reduce reliance on imports.

By W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE, September 25, 1950.—Cheap fish are in large demand in the Belgian Congo, supplies being obtained principally from Angola and the Canary Islands, both of which are geographically adjacent to this country. Fish from the Canary Islands are embarked in fast Belgian ships, which call at Teneriffe. There is a lack of fish and meat of all kinds, and insufficient cheap hard dried salted fish can be found at prices the natives can pay. When imported for the native population, the fish should be smoked, or salted and hard dried.

This problem is receiving much consideration from government authorities and large private employers of labour, which has resulted in the development of deep sea fisheries and fresh water fisheries, in order to reduce the reliance of the Belgian Congo on imports.

The Belgian Congo has only a narrow frontage on the ocean but the demand for cheap fish for the native population is so urgent that last year a trial was made by Congo interests to see whether it would be worth while to establish a sea fishing industry. This trial was encouraging, and it has now been decided to spend ten times as much money, amounting now to the equivalent of $1 million. The backers are the large employers of Congo labour.

It is expected that, within a month, three trawlers will be bought from the Belgian company Société Noordend d'Ostende with a total capacity of 120 tons of fresh fish. Counting 4 voyages per month, it is hoped to land about 500 tons of fresh fish monthly. Some of this will be despatched by refrigerated cars to Leopoldville for consumption by both Europeans and natives; the remainder will be dry-salted at the port of Matadi. By-products will be fish meal and fish oil. It is planned to have the factory erected within about a year at which time the trawlers will be put to work.

Large Banks of Mackerel Type Fish Located

Trials last year indicated that for six months each year there are large banks of a type of mackerel called "pelagique" off the coast. In due course it is hoped to can these and perhaps others, such as shellfish, crayfish, etc.

The second big development is a large program, or several independent programs for increasing the catch of fresh water fish in the Congo itself. A careful study was made recently of the types and location of such fish. Last year it was estimated that 16,000 tons of fish of local origin were sold, some of it fresh, some smoked and some salted. Crocodiles are being killed systematically by thousands with a view to allowing the fish population to increase. Certain varieties of desirable fish have been greatly increased in number by experimental breeding. Special research stations have been organized. Conferences have been held with neighbouring colonies. Agents have been trained to improve the fish population and fishing methods throughout the colony.

Italian Tourist Industry Continues Growth As One of Main Supports of the Economy

Increase in tourist traffic not as great as last year, but is considered satisfactory—Number of visitors in 1950 estimated at 4,800,000—Korean conflict influenced travel.

By R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada

ROME, September 22, 1950.—Tourism, which is one of the principal supports of the Italian economy, continues the improvement noted in 1949, when the number of visitors to this country totalled 3,400,000; double the figure for the previous year. Even though this rate of increase has not been maintained, and the astronomical forecasts for this Holy Year have failed to materialize, the figures for the first half year are considered satisfactory. Some 1,710,000 entries have been recorded during the first six months of 1950, compared with 1,273,000 in the corresponding period last year. All these entries were not made by tourists, many representing day-to-day crossings of the boundaries from Switzerland and France. Nevertheless, the increase is important, particularly considering the slow start up to Easter.

The traffic was perceptibly slowed by the Korean crisis during July, but since then it has recovered remarkably and there is every indication that it will continue at full spate for the balance of the year. Considering that the last six months of the year are always the heavy tourist months, it has been estimated that for all of 1950 the number of visitors will reach 4,800,000, which would probably include at least 300,000 visitors from the United States (260,000 in 1949). While no direct checks can be made on tourist expenditure, it is reliably estimated that average American tourist expenditure is about $170, whereas the average expenditure of other visitors might be about 20,000 lire per capita. On this basis, tourist income for 1950 might reach $50,000,000 and 90,000 million lire. Considering that the estimated dollar gap for 1949-50 was $389,000,000 (ECA appropriation), and the total adverse trade balance in 1949 was 222,495 million lire, it will be seen that this industry is an important factor in Italy's balance of payments problem. In fact, the total estimated tourist revenue from all sources for 1949, 87 million lire, may be calculated at about 39 per cent of the trading deficit, about the same percentage that the tourist trade averaged in the immediate pre-war years. Since the figures for the first six months of this year show a considerably reduced balance of trade deficit, and as the tourist revenue will certainly be much higher, the importance of the tourist trade is growing rapidly in importance.

It is estimated that some 650,000 persons—six per cent of the available number of employees—are employed directly by the tourist and allied industries, and that another 12 per cent are indirectly employed. The tourist industry thus compares favourably with other leading industries in this country.

Far East Exposition Being Held in Bangkok

Firms interested in securing information concerning the Far East International Exposition, which is scheduled to be held in Bangkok, Thailand, from December 5, 1950, to March 31, 1951, should communicate with the Administrator, care of Union Bank of Bangkok Limited, 2 Rajawongse Road, Bangkok.

Production of Olive Fruit and Oil In Argentina Greatly Increased

Output ranges from 8,000 to 10,000 metric tons a year—Government established export quota of 122 metric tons last year—Cheaper vegetable oils reduce local market for olive oil.

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist)

BUENOS AIRES, October 1, 1950.—The number of olive trees in Argentina has increased almost tenfold during the past decade, and while probably half of the new trees are not yet bearing, production of fruit and oil is expanding steadily and can be expected to rise sharply within the next few years. Total olive production in Argentina at present ranges from 8,000 to 10,000 metric tons a year. Some 60 to 65 per cent is used for oil and the remainder pickled. Oil production totals a little over 1,000 tons but can be expected to rise sharply as new groves come into production. Last April the government established an export quota of 122 metric tons of olive oil, indicating that Argentina is ready to enter the market as an exporter of this commodity in limited quantities.

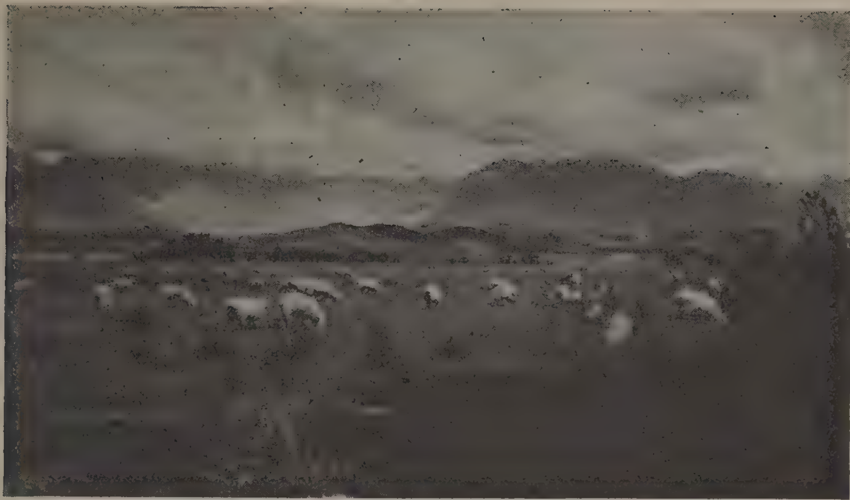
Olive trees were brought to Argentina by the early Spanish settlers and planted in the northern province of Santiago del Estero where many of these centuries-old trees are still in existence. During the reign of Charles III of Spain, the planting of olive trees was prohibited in the colony to prevent competition for Spanish producers, and production developed very slowly until recently. Since the majority of its inhabitants are of Mediterranean origin consumption of oils is high in Argentina, and in 1931 olive oil consumption was estimated at over 36,000 metric tons. Most of it was imported from Italy and Spain as the olive trees in Argentina numbered only 173,000 at that time, and oil production was only 10 metric tons annually.

In 1931 the Argentine government passed the "Ley de Fomento" to encourage home production. However, little progress was made. State nurseries stocked very few plants and those delivered were not always satisfactory. In the meantime, the growing popularity of edible vegetable oils partly displaced olive oil and caused a slump in prices. While olive oil has since recovered its position somewhat, it is believed that Argentine consumption will never rise above the annual average of 12,000 tons for the period 1936-1940 because of the use of other cheaper types of cooking oils.

Impetus Given to Planting of Olive Trees During the War

Impetus was given to the planting of olive trees in Argentina when supplies from the Mediterranean were cut off during the last war. In 1941 only 749 tons of oil were imported and the Ministry of Agriculture exhorted growers to expand production. With such a ready market, and tariff protection accorded by the government, the acreage to olive trees expanded swiftly. The 1942 Agricultural Census showed the following difference in the number of trees as compared with 1937:

	1942	1937	Increase over 1937: Trees	Increase over 1937: Per cent
Olive trees over 7 years	521,245	231,625	289,620	125·0
Olive trees under 7 years	2,294,877	303,348	1,991,529	656·5



Argentina—Pastoral scene near Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes.

This expansion has continued, largely on a speculative basis. By 1948 the Corporacion Nacional de Olivicultura reported that there were 5,238,760 olive trees in Argentina. However, inasmuch as over 3 million trees were only from 1 to 3 years old, and another 1 million from 4 to 6 years, some 80 per cent of the trees were not yet in production.

The majority of olive groves are located on irrigated land in the western provinces of Argentina. This belt stretches along the Andes from the northwestern provinces of La Rioja and Catamarca as far south as Rio Negro, although here the danger of frosts is a limiting factor. There are some successful plantations in the south of Buenos Aires Province near Bahia Blanca. In the eastern Province of Entre Rios, bordering on Uruguay, there are some 300,000 trees dating back to the end of the last century. However, it has been noted that the high degree of humidity provides too favourable conditions for inroads of insects and parasites. Conditions in the interior most closely approximate those of the olive growing centres of the Mediterranean and yield the best fruit and highest percentage of oil.

Olive Oil Industry Centred in Mendoza

The greatest expansion during the past decade has taken place in the province of Mendoza where the incentive for olive production coincided with economic difficulties in the wine industry. Over half of the country's olive trees are located in Mendoza. The following figures give an indication of the rapid expansion in that province during the past ten years:

Olive Production in Mendoza

Year	Olive Production (kilograms)	No. of Factories	Olives Used (kilograms)	Oil Production (litres)
1942	1,608,272	11	693,272	131,244
1944	5,533,149	23	3,709,288	779,062
1946	7,483,958	29	4,780,495	968,114
1947	8,360,931	34	6,655,752	1,376,009
1948	12,441,195	44	8,134,800	1,756,170

Factory capacity has tended to expand faster than olive production, and supplies have had to be brought in from other provinces, principally

San Juan, where trees total about a million. This disparity between productive capacity and the availability of raw material has pushed up olive prices and placed the oil at a price beyond the average consumer. In all, there are 60 factories in Argentina, scattered according to the main production zones. Growing conditions are favourable in Mendoza on the whole, despite such dangers as hail and late frosts. Yields are lower than the northern provinces, averaging 60 to 80 kilos per tree, but oil content is the highest for the country ranging from 20 to 23 per cent.

While the olive oil extraction industry is centred in Mendoza, the best growing conditions for this fruit prevail in the northern provinces of La Rioja and Catamarca. Olive trees were first planted in this area centuries ago but commercial development has been retarded by the general backward condition and poverty of the region. Groves are generally quite small, competing with grains and other crops for the land under irrigation. Harvests are sure and the yields the highest for the country, averaging 130 to 150 kilograms per tree of over 20 years. The fruit is of high quality and is used principally for pickling. The oil yield is lower than in Mendoza, the best varieties for crushing, the Frantoio and Arbequina, containing only 18·4 per cent. It is estimated that La Rioja has some 100,000 trees, Catamarca 80,000 and northwest Cordoba 750,000.

Indonesia Issues New Regulations for Visas

Singapore, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Under new regulations recently issued by the Government of Indonesia, all applications for visas (except transit visas) must now be referred to the Canadian Government in Djakarta for approval. Transit visas to facilitate travel connections and requiring a stay of not more than seven days can be handled by the appropriate consular offices abroad without being referred to Indonesia.

In Canada, visa applications for Indonesia are accepted by the following offices of the Netherlands Government:

The Netherlands Embassy,
168 Laurier Avenue East,
Ottawa, Ont.

Consulate General of The Netherlands,
1410 Stanley Street,
Montreal, Que.

Consulate of The Netherlands,
255 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Consulate of The Netherlands,
475 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Intending visitors can obtain application forms and instructions from the above offices, and applications can be made through those offices either by cable, at the applicant's expense, or by airmail. As cabled applications require about three weeks and airmailed ones approximately five weeks for reply, businessmen are advised to apply for their visas well in advance of their proposed date of departure. If such action is not possible, applicants may be able to arrange through one of the above offices for the visa to be issued by an Indonesian or Netherlands Government representative en route.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 162—Six 3-phase 220 kv. 2500 mva. circuit breakers and accessories for Roxburgh Power Station.

Contract No. 163—Four 3-phase 220 kv. 2500 mva. circuit breakers and accessories for Islington Substation.

Contract No. 164—Four 3-phase 220 kv. 2500 mva. circuit breakers and accessories for Whakamaru Power Station.

Contract No. 165—Five 3-phase 110 kv. 2500 mva. circuit breakers for Roxburgh Power Station.

Contract No. 166—Nine 3-phase 66 kv. 1500 mva. circuit breakers and accessories for Islington Substation.

Contract No. 169—Two 625 kva. auxiliary generating sets for Roxburgh Power Station.

Tenders for these contracts close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4.00 p.m. on February 13, February 20, February 27, February 13, February 20 and March 13, 1951, respectively.

(Editor's Note.—Copies of specifications for the above equipment are available to interested Canadian manufacturers on application to Machinery and Metals Section, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Sterling Area Gold and Dollar Reserves Improving

London, October 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The sterling area gold and dollar surplus from current payments amounted to $187,000,000 during the third quarter of the current calendar year, compared with a surplus of $180,000,000 in the second quarter, and with $40,000,000 in the first quarter.

Reimbursement of expenditure and other forms of assistance under the European Recovery Program amounted to $147 million compared with $240 million in the second and $229 million in the first quarter.

The gold and dollar reserves rose during the third quarter by $334 million and totalled $2,756 million on September 30, compared with $2,422 million on June 30 and $1,984 million on March 31.

In September, 1949, the reserves had sunk to $1,340 million, the lowest since the war, so that in twelve months they have doubled.

This change in the fortunes of the sterling area is attributed officially to four major influences: (1) the immediate change after devaluation in the attitude of those who were holding off from the purchase of sterling and the sale of dollars; (2) the improvement in the sterling area's competitive position, also caused by the new structure of exchange rates and, so far at least, not lost by an internal inflation of costs and prices, due to the restraint of organized labour and industry generally; (3) the deliberate measures of dollar economy agreed to at the 1949 Commonwealth Finance Conference, carried out by all; (4) the expansion of incomes and demand in the United States and Canada which has greatly assisted the growth of exports to the dollar areas.

The United Kingdom authorities have given a warning that, judged by reasonable standards of need, the reserves are still too low, the proportion of reserves to total sterling dollar turnover being only one-half to one-third of the prewar proportion.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	230·5	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2
February	57·4	59·6	236·4	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5
March	71·1	73·3	301·2	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2
April	48·5	50·9	312·3	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5
May	75·6	67·0	315·2	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0
June	73·3	66·0	322·8	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2
July	74·4	66·2	282·7	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	253·7
August	77·1	69·1	295·0	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1
September	76·8	72·2	220·8	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	....
October	91·3	88·2	227·9	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	....
November	95·0	86·0	238·7	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	....
December	81·3	68·9	234·8	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	....
Total	884·5	837·6	3,218·3	2,312,2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	1,941·4

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1946	1948	1948	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	129·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9
February	42·9	47·0	112·4	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2
March	59·1	65·1	132·5	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4
April	45·3	48·9	133·8	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9
May	66·1	67·1	143·8	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2
June	60·5	58·9	146·5	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5
July	57·6	55·8	138·7	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5
August	57·9	57·0	128·1	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3
September	59·6	56·4	122·3	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	....
October	68·6	63·9	134·4	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	....
November	70·1	63·3	142·4	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	....
December	52·2	44·3	121·2	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	....
Total	684·6	677·5	1,585·8	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	1,979·8

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 104·2	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 128·0	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 174·5	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9	− 5·7
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 184·3	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4	− 21·2
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 174·9	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	− 0·6
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 180·7	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 147·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	− 2·7
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 172·5	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	− 6·6
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 102·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	....
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 98·5	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	....
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 98·8	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	....
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 115·2	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	....
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 1,681·6	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	− 14·3

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not representthe difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	83·2	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6
February	23·6	27·3	67·5	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4
March	26·4	27·8	108·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1
April	16·4	18·8	109·1	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8
May	30·5	27·9	115·6	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5
June	28·9	25·6	94·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5
July	30·5	25·8	83·9	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2
August	31·3	26·7	66·6	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5
September	30·8	28·9	58·8	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	....
October	38·4	36·0	56·3	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	....
November	41·4	35·8	52·4	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	....
December	30·0	25·5	66·4	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	....
Total	353·6	339·7	963·2	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	313·6

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	9·4	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1
February	8·1	8·8	6·7	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4
March	10·9	11·5	9·3	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7
April	8·4	9·2	12·0	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5
May	12·7	11·9	15·2	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3
June	10·8	9·2	13·8	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1
July	11·3	9·7	12·0	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7
August	11·4	10·4	10·7	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3
September	10·5	10·0	9·6	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	....
October	11·0	11·6	12·1	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	....
November	13·0	11·0	14·8	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	....
December	8·0	7·0	14·9	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	....
Total	124·0	119·3	140·5	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	254·2

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–30	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 74·5	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 61·4	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 101·5	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 98·9	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	− 3·6
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 101·1	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 81·3	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 72·2	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 56·8	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 49·2	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	....
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 44·8	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	....
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 37·7	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	....
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 51·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	....
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 830·9	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 61·1

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January............	22·1	20·0	84·7	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9
February...........	19·7	16·8	91·5	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8
March..............	25·9	22·7	103·3	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3
April...............	20·1	18·0	109·1	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8
May................	26·1	20·4	117·2	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4
June................	25·1	20·0	112·3	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7
July.................	25·9	21·0	102·7	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2
August.............	28·3	25·3	112·6	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1
September.........	29·4	25·1	84·8	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	....
October............	33·5	28·0	88·4	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	....
November.........	31·9	28·4	101·2	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	....
December..........	33·3	24·7	88·9	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	....
Total........	321·3	270·5	1,197·0	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5	1,240·3

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January............	28·7	32·3	101·8	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5
February...........	27·9	31·2	92·8	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1
March..............	38·0	42·9	104·3	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9
April...............	29·2	31·4	102·7	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2
May................	38·3	40·5	104·8	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5
June................	36·4	37·1	110·7	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3
July.................	33·4	34·1	103·5	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6
August.............	33·7	35·3	96·8	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6
September.........	36·2	34·7	89·6	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	....
October............	42·5	38·5	101·3	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	....
November.........	40·8	37·6	103·3	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	....
December..........	33·6	29·2	89·9	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	....
Total........	418·7	424·7	1,202·4	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	1,347·7

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January............	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 15·0	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3	− 21·5
February...........	− 7·5	− 13·8	+ 1·9	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6	− 12·8
March..............	− 10·3	− 19·5	+ 1·7	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9	− 3·7
April...............	− 8·4	− 12·8	+ 10·1	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1	− 22·9
May................	− 11·0	− 19·5	+ 15·0	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1	− 18·2
June................	− 10·5	− 16·5	+ 3·8	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3	− 8·4
July.................	− 6·6	− 12·4	+ 1·5	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2	+ 0·1
August.............	− 4·5	− 9·4	+ 18·2	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6	− 2·5
September.........	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 2·3	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	− 42·6	....
October............	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 9·9	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·7	− 17·8	....
November.........	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 0·1	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	....
December..........	− 0·7	− 3·7	+ 0·1	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	+ 10·7	....
Total........	− 87·0	− 146·0	+ 25·0	− 496·7	− 918·1	− 283·6	− 427·8	− 90·0

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
Commonwealth Countries	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	10·4	26·2	34·3	79·6	218·8	254·2
America	2·7	6·3	8·5	15·1	40·9	43·2
Africa	0·1	0·9	2·2	3·0	13·0	16·9
Asia	1·7	5·5	5·5	15·2	43·0	52·0
Oceania	1·1	4·1	5·4	10·4	27·3	28·5
Total Commonwealth Countries	16·0	43·0	55·9	123·3	343·1	394·8
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	35·3	143·8	172·8	284·9	1,313·8	1,349·1
Latin America	1·4	15·3	21·9	9·8	118·5	130·1
Europe	3·6	6·2	8·5	24·9	57·2	58·4
Other Foreign Countries	0·8	3·9	8·3	6·7	19·8	47·4
Total Foreign Countries	41·1	169·1	211·4	326·3	1,509·3	1,585·0
Total Imports for Consumption	57·0	212·1	267·3	449·5	1,852·4	1,979·8

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
Commonwealth Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	10,372	26,179	34,257	79,629	218,770	254,151
Ireland	1	7	(b)	16	48	(b)
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	2	1	10	8
Total Europe	10,373	26,186	34,259	79,646	218,828	254,159
America:						
Newfoundland	343	...	...	1,494	(a)918	...
Bermuda	2	12	5	57	134	35
Barbados	39	788	1,943	1,109	3,310	7,072
Jamaica	1,489	2,527	3,182	4,686	12,197	13,012
Trinidad and Tobago	209	781	1,841	2,008	12,555	11,749
Bahamas	203	88	51	1,982	631	347
Leeward and Windward Islands		8	14		173	331
British Honduras	1	6	37	48	207	100
British Guiana	401	2,048	1,405	3,749	10,779	10,519
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total America	2,687	6,258	8,478	15,133	40,904	43,165
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia		4	1		36	37
Union of South Africa	57	262	243	613	2,821	2,799
Other British South Africa		...	...		...	...
Southern Rhodesia	1	411	1	2	720	171
Gambia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Coast	13	6	1,303	574	4,783	5,801
Nigeria	5	...	335	362	2,445	1,284
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	10	...	15
Other British West Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8	2	6	20	15	26
British East Africa	59	186	311	1,387	2,176	6,764
Total Africa	143	871	2,200	2,968	12,996	16,897

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949. (b) See Foreign countries.

Country	August 1938	August 1949	August 1950	January—August 1938	January—August 1949	January—August 1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	515	1,996	1,626	5,240	18,026	25,258
Pakistan		112	66		949	1,089
Ceylon	295	1,057	1,112	2,375	8,165	11,213
Aden	....	....	2	7	884	9
Federation of Malaya	804	1,358	2,461	6,528	12,747	13,061
Other British East Indies	5	....	....	100	21	27
Hong Kong	52	1,008	212	534	2,226	1,373
TOTAL ASIA	1,696	5,531	5,479	15,154	43,018	52,030
Oceania:						
Australia	527	1,920	2,876	5,110	15,593	15,089
New Zealand	198	1,197	1,581	3,578	7,111	7,329
Fiji	336	994	990	1,655	4,623	6,119
Other British Oceania	....	....	....	16	....	....
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,061	4,111	5,447	10,359	27,327	28,537
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	15,961	42,958	55,863	123,259	343,071	394,788
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	35,264	143,553	172,552	284,698	1,312,587	1,347,746
Alaska	3	213	100	52	665	660
American Virgin Islands	....	3	....	....	7	8
Hawaii	18	....	97	106	168	312
Puerto Rico	1	14	18	2	419	241
United States Oceania	....	....	....	....	....	115
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	35,286	143,783	172,767	284,858	1,313,846	1,349,082
Latin America:						
Argentina	70	315	1,581	1,227	2,534	6,385
Bolivia	....	661	134	8	890	1,334
Brazil	131	1,653	2,125	519	12,236	15,392
Chile	....	93	522	73	481	947
Colombia	626	1,280	1,870	3,677	7,021	8,198
Costa Rica	7	87	419	46	1,580	2,203
Cuba	43	101	221	297	4,013	2,370
Dominican Republic	....	254	108	....	3,774	797
Ecuador	3	128	74	19	872	791
El Salvador	2	112	132	10	957	631
Guatemala	3	841	587	66	3,985	3,654
Haiti	8	30	119	58	542	1,186
Honduras	....	948	729	6	4,545	4,045
Mexico	3	1,383	4,764	427	10,818	19,953
Nicaragua	....	50	22	....	136	263
Panama	....	27	662	12	1,287	4,403
Paraguay	....	104	7	53	265	226
Peru	305	47	565	2,168	1,536	2,813
Uruguay	25	111	241	85	594	1,178
Venezuela	201	7,062	7,041	1,084	60,446	53,289
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,427	15,287	21,923	9,835	118,512	130,058
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	2	....	....
Austria	....	78	49	83	228	408
Belgium and Luxembourg	464	1,146	1,592	3,674	13,717	12,438
Bulgaria	....	....	....	....	1	....
Czechoslovakia	298	399	353	1,958	5,274	3,947
Denmark	17	56	57	113	1,469	532
Estonia	1	1	....	16	3	2
Finland	7	8	6	47	30	177

Country	August 1938	August 1949	August 1950	January—August 1938	January—August 1949	January—August 1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Con.						
France	543	1,187	1,658	3,608	8,858	8,244
Germany	1,037	384	1,130	6,071	4,668	6,419
Greece	1	7	7	17	99	129
Hungary	10	16	3	114	59	21
Iceland	....	....	21	....	28	32
Ireland	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	61
Italy	198	871	526	1,560	6,253	5,014
Latvia	2	1	....	9	4	2
Lithuania	....	....	....	....	2	....
Netherlands	392	514	591	2,127	4,651	4,397
Norway	58	154	209	428	694	803
Poland	20	21	78	158	107	199
Portugal	27	87	131	157	811	930
Azores and Madeira	18	27	31	106	394	271
Roumania	4	....	8	21	3	8
Spain	36	332	482	533	1,535	2,354
Sweden	147	201	226	1,498	2,319	2,781
Switzerland	254	704	1,261	2,343	5,933	9,180
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	46	....	2	238	4	7
Yugoslavia	4	1	35	16	14	93
TOTAL EUROPE	3,584	6,195	8,456	24,897	57,158	58,449
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	81	....	2	97
Arabia	....	826	2,382	....	5,590	17,029
Belgian Congo	....	15	6	1	422	655
Burma*	24	....	....	245	32	....
China	171	666	408	1,687	2,893	4,194
Greenland	2	....	....	255	....	....
Egypt	17	4	8	366	136	419
Ethiopia	....	....	7	2	21	19
French Africa	9	1	398	49	15	502
French East Indies	19	....	....	158	....	....
French Guiana	....	....	....	....	....	....
French Oceania	....	....	3	....	68	445
French West Indies	....	6	....	1	105	....
Madagascar	....	....	....	33	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	2	1	9	10	9
Iran	11	28	....	37	232	91
Iraq	3	7	36	74	407	86
Israel*	1	20	37	125	288	319
Jordan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tripoli	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Japan	405	568	1,642	3,128	2,797	7,875
Korea	....	....	....	1	....	35
Liberia	....	....	....	21	7	....
Morocco	16	8	5	51	98	158
Indonesia	70	207	100	408	1,227	438
Surinam	....	33	....	....	289	38
Netherlands Antilles	....	637	2,953	....	1,594	9,572
Philippine Islands	17	419	127	292	1,872	3,677
Portuguese Africa	....	....	....	....	84	109
Portuguese Asia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Siam	....	9	30	9	68	978
Canary Islands	1	2	1	10	11	5
Spanish Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syria	....	393	2	9	414	36
Turkey	25	19	39	89	1,081	636
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	767	3,870	8,266	6,691	19,772	47,430
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41,066	169,134	211,413	326,282	1,509,287	1,585,020
TOTAL IMPORTS	57,026	212,092	267,276	449,541	1,852,358	1,979,808

*Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth countries.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

R. W. Blake, who has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), in Melbourne, Australia, is making a tour of this country prior to proceeding to his new post.

Brantford—October 21.
Ottawa—October 23-28.

Theodore J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens, Greece, since October, 1946, has returned home on leave, and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on August 28. His territory includes Israel.

Port Arthur—October 23.
Winnipeg—October 25.
Vancouver—October 30-November 2.
Ottawa—November 7-18.

K. F. Noble, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong since February, 1947, is making a tour of Canada before proceeding to his new post in Cape Town, South Africa, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Vancouver—October 15-25.
Calgary—October 26.
Edmonton—October 27-28.
Toronto—October 31-November 9.
Windsor—November 13-14.
London—November 15.
Brantford—November 16.
Kitchener—November 17-18.
Hamilton—November 20-21.
St. Catharines—November 22.
Toronto—November 23-25.
Ottawa—November 27-December 4.
Montreal—December 5-16.
Ottawa—December 18-20.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgium Reinstates Export Control on Many Items

Brussels, September 11, 1950.—(FTS)—Belgium today reinstated some eighty commodities and groups of commodities on the list of goods subject to export control. Items affected include: certain fats and oils, including linseed oil, glycerine, sulphuric acid, a large number of other chemicals including lithopone, matches, hides, rubber (natural and synthetic), a considerable number of primary textile products such as artificial silk, wool, cotton and jute threads and yarns, certain iron and steel products and certain copper products.

(Editor's Note.—The complete list of products affected may be obtained upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Benelux Customs Tariff Amended

Brussels, September 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The Customs tariff of the Benelux countries, consisting of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, has been amended, effective October 1, 1950, according to a Belgian decree published in the official *Moniteur Belge* of September 29. The changes consist of alterations in nomenclature, downward and upward revisions in the rates of duty, and temporary suspensions. Among the commodities affected by this decree, the following may be of interest to Canada:

	Old Rate	New Rate
New jute bags or sacks for packing, the material of which is composed of not more than 36 weft threads in 10 centimetres square and measuring not more than 610 metres per ½ kilo, single thread, the weight of the material exceeding 600 grammes per square metre	10%	6%
Hoop iron or steel, tinned (tin-plate), 0·35 millimetre or less in thickness	6%	4%
Taps, cocks and valves and all constituent parts and apparatus for regulating the passage of fluids through conduits, of whatever material, other than welding or cutting blowpipes	6%	15%

In addition, the existing duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on artificial silk yarns, not put up for retail sale, entirely synthetic, i.e., containing at least 85 per cent in weight of artificial silk, has been suspended until June 30, 1951.

(Editor's Note.—The complete list of tariff amendments is available in the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Conditions of Indian Open General Licence Announced

Bombay, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Open General Licence No. XX of August 5 last, by which the Government of India gave general permission for the importation from all countries, except South Africa, of a range of essential goods, contains three provisos: (1) that the goods have been produced or manufactured in the countries from which they are shipped, (2) that the goods are shipped on through consignment to India on or before December 31, 1950, without any grace period whatsoever, and (3) that the licence shall not override any other prohibition or restriction applicable to the goods at the time of their importation.

With regard to proviso (1), evidence of origin of the goods should be furnished in the form of a certificate or declaration by the producer or

manufacturer, or the supplier. Some Canadian stationers carry a form of invoice for shipments to India which includes a certificate of origin. If an exporter is using his own commercial invoice, it will be advisable for him to add a declaration across its face to the effect that the goods covered are Canadian products.

In amplification of proviso (2), the Deputy Collector of Customs at Bombay has informed the Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada that to qualify for admission under Open General Licence No. XX, the goods must be shipped on board an ocean-going steamer at a Canadian port not later than December 31, 1950, on through consignment to India. For shipment on a through bill of lading from an inland port and then from a seaport such as Halifax or Vancouver, the date of shipment for the purpose of the licence would be the date on which the goods were first sea-borne on an outward journey. The Deputy Collector emphasized that as Open General Licence No. XX applies only to such goods as are produced or manufactured in the country from which they are shipped, goods of Canadian origin shipped from a port in another country, e.g., the United States, would not qualify for admission under it.

The third proviso has reference to prohibitions and restrictions arising out of regulations dealing with the marking of goods, pure food and drug laws, and similar requirements, none of which are set aside by the Open General Licence.

Classes of goods covered by Open General Licence No. XX were indicated in *Foreign Trade* of August 26, 1950, page 360.

South African Announcement Affects Imports from Canada

Johannesburg, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—In a press statement issued today, the Director of Imports and Exports announced that, as a result of freeing of the Canadian dollar from fixed parity on September 30, 1950, it has been decided that for the purpose of debiting import permits valid for the period of July 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950, the f.o.b. cost of goods shipped from Canada on or after September 30, 1950, shall be calculated at the selling rate of exchange ruling in the Union as at September 30, 1950.

Notice giving effect to this announcement will be published in the Government Gazette in the near future. The position, as it affects "forward commitment letters" issued by the Directorate of Imports and Exports, is at present under consideration and a further announcement will be made at a later date.

Strict Standards Set by Irish Research Institute

Dublin, September 15, 1950—(FTS)—Irish products entering the market for the first time in competition with old-established imported goods of known reputation, often have to face mistrust on the part of the buying public. This is one reason why the Institute for Industrial Research and Standards was set up in Dublin in 1946. Its job is to define strict standards, so that a buyer can compare them with those in the British Standard Specifications list and arrive at a fair estimate of the product. The Institute is now moving into spacious new quarters in the suburbs of Dublin, where its up-to-date laboratories and equipment will enable it to deal with problems submitted by Irish industrialists.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail; Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. JONES, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French ndo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—Acting Commercial Secr-tary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England. East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Cantracom, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas — Acting Canadian Consul-General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Oct. 9	Nominal Quotations Oct. 16
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2115	·2111
		Free	·2085	·0767	·0765
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0495	·0494
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	·3688	2·3639
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0210	·0209
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0176	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6169	·6156
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0575	·0574
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2221	·2216
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0176	·0176
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5423	·5412
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1904	·1899
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0575	1·0553
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0211	·0211
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1531	·1528
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0575	1·0553
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0783	·0782
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0367	3·0304
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4230	·4221
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6676	2·6621
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0167	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2518	·2513
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0575	1·0553
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2115	·2111
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5288	·5276
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1851	·1847
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0649	·0648
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2221	·2216
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9610	2·9549
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9610	2·9549
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9610	2·9549
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9610	2·9549
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1224	·1221
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2783	·2777
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5608	·5596
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9610	2·9549
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2115	·2111
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1481	·1477
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3197	·3190
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0575	1·0553
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0687	·0686
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5288	·5276
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0370	·0369
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3454	....
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0969	·3447
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2043	·9667
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2426	·2039
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	·2421
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3760	·3752
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9610	2·9549
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9610	2·9549
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0575	1·0553
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6961	·6947
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3162	·3155
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

- Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
- Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
- European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
- Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
- Influence of Geography on Import Trade
- Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1950